

STRENUOUS LIFE IN THE "SURVEY"

Some Applicants Surprised
to Find it Lacking in
Soft Berths.

BOARD ADJUSTS POSITIONS

Policy of Retaining Best Material Yet
Keeping Faithful Ones on
the List.

The annual housecleaning of the Geological Survey has just been completed and there has been a readjustment of salaries and positions resulting from changes made by Congress in the appropriations. Some items have been reduced, while others have been increased. It has long been the policy of the survey to periodically readjust salaries at such times, and to cut out as effectively as possible the dead wood or ineffective material.

"The Geological Survey," said one of its officials today, "is one of the bureaus of the Government in which there are very few fixed salaries, and where promotions or changes are considered by a board, or series of boards, seeking annually to readjust on the basis of ability shown. It is, of course, easy to recommend the advancement of one man or another, but the most difficult and at the same time necessary work of the director is that of cutting down from time to time the pay of men who, because of one reason or another, have shown diminished activity, or who are accomplishing less results than their associates."

Pay According to Work.

"There are always a few persons who, through advancing age, sickness, or other infirmities, gradually drop out, and in the interest of good administration as well as equity the director must study how to reduce the pay in accordance with the work performed. This is not only difficult but frequently distressing, in that men who have worked faithfully for years must be told that they are no longer young and that they cannot block the way of the more efficient and aggressive men—those upon whom the director lays the responsibility of preserving a high standard of effectiveness. Many of these men have been exceptionally able in their youth, and in recognition of this they have been retained for years at relatively high salaries. Instead of letting them go entirely, it seems only fair and proper to retain them at moderate pay and to permit them to continue the duties which they can effectively perform, and in which they will not obstruct the work of the younger men."

Given Another Chance.

"In other cases men have fallen into bad habits, and they are given the alternative of reforming, and sometimes are put on a per diem basis, with the understanding that they must each day perform more effective work than in the past. A little jarring of this kind is usually very effective in a number of instances reduction of salary has not only been beneficial to the organization as a whole, but has stimulated the individual to increased activity and resulted in restoration to the higher grade."

Want to Flop Back.

"A number of instances, which would be ludicrous if not pathetic, have arisen from the attempt of various persons in other bureaus to get themselves transferred to the Geological Survey, under the belief that the work there is easy and promotion rapid. Some of these persons, having energy and strength, have won out; others have deplored their rashness and have tried to get back to the bureaus from which they came, only to find that the responsible heads of these bureaus, who were glad to recommend them for transfers, will not now take them back under any consideration, and that their only recourse is to go into private employment. The managers of these people when they find that they cannot 'make good' in the survey and cannot get back into their old places are surprised."

OPEN-AIR CARNIVAL TO RUN ANOTHER WEEK

Many New Features Added to Attractions at Odd Fellows' Lawn Festival.

The committees of Canton Washington, Ruth Rebekah Lodge, and Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., who have the open-air carnival at First street and New York avenue northwest in charge, while disappointed at the interruption to the festivities by the rain of the past two days, have not given up the undertaking, and are ready in readiness for continuing the pleasure and profit-proceeding ventures tonight and tomorrow night, and to make up for the time lost by the rain have decided to continue the lawn fete at the same place all of next week. They were greatly encouraged by the success of the first two nights and seem assured of accomplishing their purpose of raising the funds needed to send the drill teams of the several organizations to Toronto to capture for the District of Columbia the prizes offered for the best work in the Militant drills and the degree work. That the teams will make the trip is already assured.

One of the most interesting features of the lawn fete is the moving picture show, representing the conditions in San Francisco immediately after the earthquake in a most realistic and vivid manner. This is in a tent under the direction of Lieut. Charles D. Shackelford, and will be run each evening during the remainder of the carnival. A baby show and picture gallery will also be added to the already numerous attractions.

Tickets now in force will be honored next week.

You Get a Free Paint Brush

With every purchase of Paint, Jap-also, Miller's Varnish, Stain, or Liquid Granite.

Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Artists' Material.

Miller's Paint Store,
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Real Soldier Life of Washington Boys at Camp Roosevelt



DISTRICT GUARD MOUNT.

ON BATTLEFIELD DISTRICT'S MEN AWAIT THE FIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

possible about the movements and strength of Colonel Read's forces.

The commanders are evenly matched, and each will do his utmost to out-general the other. The battle will probably rage for several hours, and the soldiers will not return to camp until this afternoon.

Although the soldiers lost much, according to General Grant and Harries, by the rain, the officers did not. Yesterday afternoon they attended lectures by General Harries and Colonel Brett of the militia. Outpost duty and plans for today's maneuvers were talked of by the two lecturers.

Crozier's Lecture.

Last night General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance in the War Department, lectured on "Elimination." He spoke of the proposed bill which will be presented to Congress next session, and which deals with the artificial elimination of a certain percentage of officers in the army each year. This lecture attracted the largest crowd of officers that has yet been seen here. General Grant, his staff, General Harries, his staff, and every one of the officers in the militia were in attendance.

The bill provides that officers must reach a certain rank in the army by a definite fixed age. Should they fail to do this, they will be eliminated by retirement. At present there are 272 majors in the United States Army. If the bill becomes a law, it will weed out fourteen of these each year, creating vacancies to be filled by captains. By this more rapid system of promotion a second lieutenant will become a colonel at the age of fifty-eight instead of sixty-four, which is now the average at which men reach that rank.

Grant's Methods Pleased.

General Grant's methods of running his school of instruction pleased the militiamen. Before this encampment they were given a two-hour drill morning and evening. Here they have had all of their fatigue at one clip and then their rest was unbroken until the following morning.

Speaking of the encampment, General Grant said:

"I am especially pleased with the congeniality and cordiality existing between the soldiers from Washington and the regulars. The latter feel as though they were possessed of knowledge which it would take the citizens years to learn, and they impart it to the militiamen gladly."

"The soldiers from the National Capital are a fine lot of men, and Washington might well be proud of them. They arrived here under rather unfavorable conditions for men not accustomed to roughing it in the field, but they buckled down to business, set things to rights immediately, and seem to be going as smoothly as the regulars."

Intellectual Lot.

"Of course, there are many little fine points in soldiering which are to be found in the regular establishment, but the militiamen haven't grasped as yet, but there is ample opportunity daily for them to see these things and adopt them. General Harries' men are an intellectual lot and learn very quickly, and I feel confident that they will be amply rewarded for their trip up here."

"This open air university is for the regulars as well as the militia. To the regulars it means constant drilling and maneuvering in the field, which they cannot get in a barracks because the number of men in posts is not sufficient to afford opportunity for anything more than battalion or regimental formation. The lack of space around the barracks is also another drawback."

"To the militiamen it means camp and field experience the same as the regulars, only they do not get as much of it because they are not here long enough. During their stay, though, we develop one phase of work, namely, field service and maneuvering. The militiamen will put in as much time on the drill field as their field will permit. The regulars can learn a number of things from a well-trained brigade of militia, such as the District men, because those soldiers have had experience in field maneuvers far in advance of those in which the men in the regular establishment have participated throughout their enlistments."

Valuable in War.

"It cannot be expected that men who drill about sixty hours a year, like militiamen, could drill as quickly or snappily as those to whom drilling and soldiering is a profession, but the District men are not far behind the regular establishment, and will prove valuable in time of war."

"Next week the militia from West Vir-

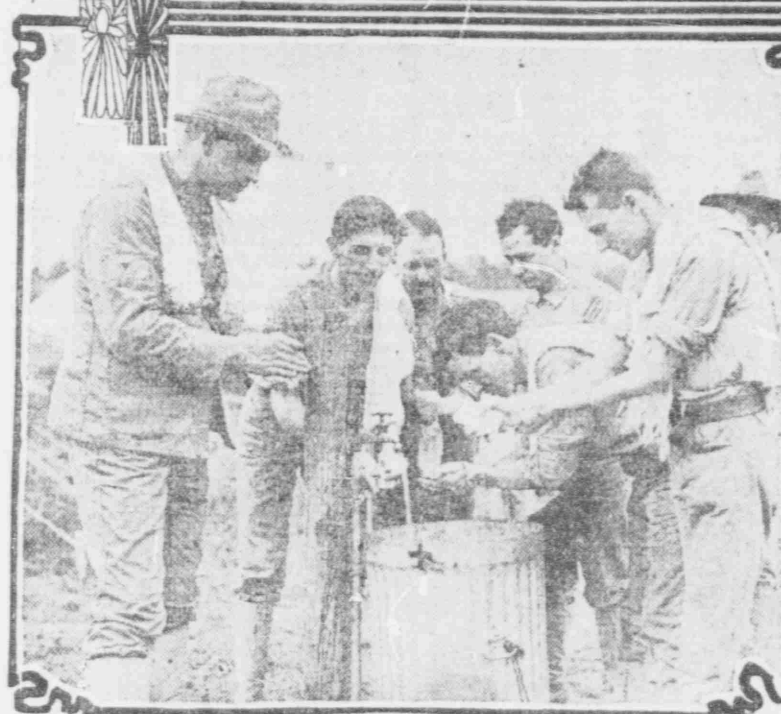
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A FINE TINPLATE DINNER.

THE CLEAN-FACE BRIGADE AT AN EARLY HOUR.

gins and Vermont will be here. The work for those organizations will be somewhat similar to that of the District Guard for the first few days, when I will give them advanced work. Each week's work will terminate with a problem, the commanding general of the militia being given an opportunity to command a column of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with detachments of signal, engineer, ambulance, and hospital corps to help them out. To the privates the work in all of the maneuvers is virtually the same, but the captains, lieutenants, majors, and colonels will find much that is new and instructive.

"We are trying a number of experiments here. Those which prove successful will be retained in the regular army. The others will be dropped. That's what we are here for, to find out what's good and bad in the drills, maneuvers, uniform, and equipment. To use schools of instruction are the best possible things to enhance the efficiency and raise the standard of the militia of the country so that these large forces can be of service to the country in time of need."

In a Sea of Mud.

The militiamen swam around in a sea of mud yesterday and but few of them ventured farther than the cook tents throughout the morning hours. General Harries was much disappointed because the citizen-soldiers were unable to go out and have the Cosack outpost and scouting work in the morning.

In the fields water was several inches deep with mud holes, with seemingly no bottom to them, dropped here and there. The work outlined for the men is one of the most important duties that the soldiers are called upon to perform in time of actual warfare, and it was General Harries' desire for them to get as much practice as possible in that line.

So far as actual work was concerned the militiamen were out of it. The regulars fared equally well. Most of them remained in their Sibley or conical tents, where they indulged in games or finished their sleep, which was rudely interrupted at 5:30 o'clock by the drum and fife corps, which marched between the tents playing "Keep a Little Cozy Corner in Your Heart for Me."

Men to Get Money.

Capt. Andrew Parker, disbursing officer of the Guard, spread some good news among the militiamen at noon. He stated that he had made arrangements to pay the troops for their camp service while the sections of the train were en route to Washington on Sunday. Money would be most acceptable, because the Guardsmen have spent all of their cash

for cakes, pies, tobacco, soft drinks, newspapers, and tickets to near-by towns.

"Lemme a nickel?" asked one of the militiamen of another today.

"You just named my pile, pal," replied the other. "That lonely nickel's got to last me until I get my Government pay on Sunday."

At the Ellipse.

In former years the Guard has been marched to the White House Ellipse, where it was reviewed by some officer from the General Staff in the War Department. Whether or not this would be done on Sunday General Harries was unable to say. It is likely, however, that the militiamen will be marched to the Ellipse and be reviewed by General Harries. The fact that the citizen-soldiers reach home on Sunday and some time may elapse between the arrival of the three sections carrying the militia, may alter this plan, however.

Owing to the fact that the newspapers in Lebanon, Pa., made some particularly unfavorable comments about the conduct of the militiamen in that town while on leave, he passes have been cut down to a minimum.

Each man who wishes to leave camp has to give a good and satisfactory reason to his company commander, who in turn makes an explanation to the adjutant of the regiment. The latter, if he sees fit, issues the pass, which is signed by General Grant. Unless it bears the initials "P. D. G.," the man who presents it is not allowed to get on the train leaving camp.

A provost guard has been detailed at the railroad station at Mt. Gretna and Lebanon. At each of these places the passes are scrutinized by the captain commanding the guard.

Each morning a number of guardsmen who left camp without passes or overstayed their leave are taken into custody by the guard. They are then escorted to the guard-house. Later in the day they are compelled to dig trenches around the tents of men a defendant of the regiment, while the armed guards stand over them to see that the duty is well done.

The police, citizens, and press of Lebanon are unduly severe on the guardsmen. The newspapers took occa-

sion to compare the guardsmen with the regulars and colored troops in camp, and said it was noteworthy that the acts of cowardism and ungentlemanly conduct were confined entirely to the white men in General Harries' brigade, and that the regulars and colored soldiers would have a hard time living down what the militiamen did.

As a matter of fact, there were only fifty guardsmen in Lebanon on the night of the alleged disorder, which consisted of a few words, dances on the pavement, a smile or two with an old acquaintance upon whom fortune had frowned to the extent of minding him in Lebanon stranded so that he had to tend bar or starve, and a handful or two of peanuts or fruit from a stand near the Reading station.

For Retaliation.

The newspapers played this up strong and said the District men should have "it soaked to them good and hard because of the treatment the Pennsylvania troops receive in Washington at every inauguration." It is safe to say that the militiamen could have whooped it up ten times worse than they have as yet and still be considered gentlemen beside some of the Pennsylvanians who participated in the inaugural ceremonies.

Citizens of Lebanon are easily ridiculed. This is proven by the fact that more than a few of them are looking for a Washington correspondent who would light of their more or less sacred Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna and had the effrontery to compare the president of the Lebanon and Cornwall railroad to a baggage hauler.

In an editorial one of the papers brands this particular correspondent as "a self-important factotum, who is

EXTRA!!

We have positively decided upon an immediate clearance of every man's, boy's and children's suit in the house. Also of every article of summer furnishings and footwear.

No matter what their costs may be—no matter how desirable or reasonable they are—everything of summer texture must be sold within the next ten days.

This affords you the opportunity to save from fifty to seventy-five per cent on all purchases. It's a chance seldom equaled. Friedlander's prices are always lowest, but this Reduction Sale touches the lines of sensationalism. For instance:

Men's 2-piece Outing Suits, \$10 values, \$3.75; Men's \$15 Suits, \$5.75; Men's \$12.50 Blue Serge Suits, \$5.39; Men's \$3.50 Linen Suits, \$1.29; Men's \$1.50 Linen Pants, 50c; Men's \$2.50 Golf and Bicycle Pants, 89c; Children's \$5 Serge Suits, \$2.79; \$4.00 Children's Suits, \$1.79; Men's \$20 Priestley Cravenette Rain Coats, \$8.90; Men's extraordinary fine gray Serge Suits, worth \$20, now \$8.75; Men's 75c Negligee Shirts, 47c; Men's \$2.00 Straw Hats, 55c; Men's 25c Bowls, 10c; 35c Underwear, 15c; Men's 50c Suspenders, 25c; Men's White Canvas Shoes, 89c; Men's \$2.50 White Vests, 89c; Children's Linen Suits, 55c; Men's Silk Alpaca Coats, \$1.39; Men's light colored Silk Pongee Coats, worth \$3.00, now \$1.75; Men's \$6.00 White Flannel Pants and fancy striped Pants, \$2.89; Men's extra fine white Flannel Coats, single and double breasted, \$3.50; Men's Bathing Suits, 48c; Men's very fine Worsted Bathing Suits, \$1.98; Men's Blue Chambray Shirts, pleated and plain, special, 48c; Men's Tan Lisle Hose, 50c quality, 19c; Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Negligee Shirts, cuffs attached and detached, white and colors, 84c; Men's 15c Fancy Hose, 9c; Men's Tan High and Low Shoes, including the Crossett Shoes, worth \$3.50 and \$4.00, now \$1.69; Men's 10c White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 4c; \$3 and \$4 Sample Outing Trousers, \$1.89; Men's \$5 double and single-breasted Blue Serge Coats, \$2.45; Men's 15c Garters, 9c; 25c Wash Ties, white and colored, 12c.

FRIEDLANDER BROS.
Ninth and E Streets N. W.

TYPHOID CASES EXCEED RECORD

Total to Date More Than
One Hundred Above
Last Year.

Thirteen new cases of typhoid fever reported at the Health Department within the past twenty-four hours have increased the total for the year to 426, as compared with 301 cases for the same period of 1905. At the present time there are 193 cases under treatment, four recoveries have been reported within the past twenty-four hours, with no deaths. Of the new cases, six are being treated at Freedman's Hospital.

In addition to the examination of the public wells, the health authorities are giving close attention to the various milk farms adjacent to the city, believing that the increased infection may possibly be traced to this source. Five of the Health Department's medical inspectors are paying daily visits to these farms, and the samples of milk brought in are being analyzed by Chemist Lynch. Up to this time the milk inspection has brought forth no definite results.

either too lazy or ignorant to go to headquarters for his information, and writes daily to the authorities, instantly against everything and everybody in camp and even made Lebanon the butt of his alleged humor."

Notes of the Campers.

Major Neumeier is endeavoring to make arrangements with the railroad officials to take the soldiers back by way of Columbia, Pa. Instead of by way of Harrisburg, which would cut an hour or more off the time.

The soldiers will be well cared for and fed twice on the return trip to Washington. Coffee, ham, "hot dogs," rolls, and ginger snaps will be the bill of fare.

A number of novel and original packages have been sent through the mail to the guardsmen by their friends from Washington. One man received a rubber nipple for a nursing bottle. Sergeant Burrows, of the headquarters staff, received a few crumbs of cake and the paper that the original article was wrapped in. Another soldier got a long string of beer bottle tops, others got socks, writing paper, and napkins.

A young man made a bucket of lemonade yesterday. He sold it for 5 cents each a glass and then trucked over to a hydrant where he refilled the bucket. He then "receded to sell the plain water with lemon peelings in it." In an editorial one of the papers the militiamen purchased the make-believe lemonade and said it "was too weak to run out of the hydrant. After finding that they had been victimized, they overhauled the vender, emptied his bucket on the camp grounds and then chased him away."

General Grant says he expects military attaches from the British and French legations in Washington here in a few days. They will probably arrive on next Monday to observe the maneuvers.

NOT MANY IMMIGRANTS INDUCED TO GO SOUTH

According to the statistics of the Immigration Bureau the efforts made to get immigrants to go South from New York are not successful to any great extent. Of those who arrived in June only 7 went to Arkansas, 63 to Georgia, 24 to Mississippi, 23 to North Carolina, 23 to South Carolina, 56 to Texas, and 819 to West Virginia.

PENN POURS OIL ON THE WATERS

Bishop Williams Incident
Closed, He Tells Negro
Congress Delegates.

Bitter indignation reigned among the delegates this morning who are attending the quadrennial convention of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress at Convention Hall because of the ill treatment to which they allege I. Garland Penn, corresponding secretary, was yesterday subjected at the hands of Bishop R. S. Williams, of Chicago. For a time matters took on a hostile air, but when Penn mounted the speaker's stand and delivered a short address, in which he declared that the incident had been closed, the feeling was somewhat modified.

Accused by Bishop.

The trouble originated yesterday afternoon at a star-chamber session of the board of managers, who met in Galbraith Church, on Sixth street, between I and M streets. Penn, it is said, insisted upon changing the original program as drawn up by the board of managers.

In the discussion which followed Bishop Williams rose and charged Penn with exceeding his authority. Instantly there was a flurry and only for the presence of mind of the cooler heads was a scene averted. Immediately steps were taken to bring Bishop Williams to apologize. This the bishop stoutly declared he would never do and a few minutes later left the meeting.

This morning the aftermath of the occurrence was thrashed out and the delegates congregating in small groups, manifested feeling that promises to cause a breach between the parties involved.

Incident Closed, Penn Says.

Penn this morning declared that Bishop Williams had not as yet extended an apology. "So far as I am concerned," Penn said, "the case can remain closed. I bear no enmity toward the bishop."

The meeting of the congress this morning was called to order by Rev. E. W. Lampton, D. D., financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church of this city, who acted as chairman. Devotional services followed, being opened with prayer led by Rev. C. L. Bonner, presiding elder in the C. M. E. Church at Toccoa, Ga.

Rev. A. J. Rowland, D. D., corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, delivered a lengthy address relating to what the society had done for the betterment of the negro. His address was warmly applauded.

The Hess Annual Sale of Oxfords Continues

Have you ever worn Hess-made Footwear? If so, the values offered during this sale need no comment. If not, this sale affords you the opportunity to become acquainted with the best footwear made in America today.

Values \$5, \$6 and \$7
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